United States or place at risk United States interests, forward-deployed members of the Armed Forces, and allies and friends of the United States.

(B) Certain countries continue to actively transfer or sell ballistic missile technologies in contravention of standards of behavior established by the United States and allies and friends of the United States.

(C) The spread of ballistic missiles and related technologies worldwide has been slowed by a combination of national and international export controls, forward-looking diplomacy, and multilateral interdiction activities to restrict the development and transfer of such weapons and technologies.

(2) It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) the United States should vigorously pursue foreign policy initiatives aimed at eliminating, reducing, or retarding the proliferation of ballistic missiles and related technologies; and

(B) the United States and the international community should continue to support and strengthen established international accords and other cooperative efforts, including United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 and the Missile Technology Control Regime, that are designed to eliminate, reduce, or retard the proliferation of ballistic missiles and related technologies.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS/MEETINGS

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on Tuesday, June 15, 2004, at 10 a.m. in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct a hearing on S. 1530, the Tribal Parity Act.

Those wishing additional information may contact the Indian Affairs Committee at 224–2251.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on Wednesday, June 16, 2004, at 10 a.m. in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct a business meeting on pending committee matters, to be followed immediately by an oversight hearing on the implementation in Native American communities of the ''No Child Left Behind Act.''

Mr. President, I will ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs also be authorized to meet again on Wednesday, June 16, 2004, at 2 p.m. in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct a hearing on S. 1996, the Oglala Sioux Tribe Angostura Irrigation Project Rehabilitation and Development Act.

Those wishing additional information may contact the Indian Affairs Committee at 224–2251.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, June 14, 2004 at 3 p.m. to hold a hearing on Nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without obligation, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Katherine Kennedy, an Air Force congressional fellow on my staff who has worked with me on this bill, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the 108th Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Jan Liam Wasley, a fellow in Senator ROCKEFELLER's office, be permitted floor privileges during consideration of S. 2400, the Department of Defense authorization bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 276d–276g, as amended, appoints the following Senator as a member of the Senate Delegation to the Canada-U.S. Interparliamentary Group during the Second Session of the 108th Congress: Senator DANIEL K. AKAKA of Hawaii.

CONGRATULATING THE SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY ORANGEMEN'S LACROSSE TEAM

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 376, introduced earlier today by Senator CLINTON.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A Senate resolution (S. Res. 376) congratulating the Syracuse University Orangemen's lacrosse team on winning the 2004 NCAA Division I men's lacrosse National Championship.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to the measure be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 376) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 376

Whereas on Monday, May 31, 2004, the Syracuse University Orange men's lacrosse team won the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division I men's lacrosse National Championship in Baltimore, Maryland;

Whereas this title represents the ninth National Championship for the Syracuse University men's lacrosse program, and the third NCAA Division I title for the men's lacrosse team in the past 5 years;

Whereas on May 31, 2004, the Orange men's lacrosse team defeated the Midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy by a score of 14 to 13;

Whereas the Orange were led by Michael Powell, a senior from Carthage, New York, who was voted Most Outstanding Competitor in the 2004 NCAA Division I men's lacrosse tournament;

Whereas Michael Powell completed his remarkable career as the leading scorer in the history of the Syracuse University men's lacrosse program by scoring the final and winning goal of the National Championship;

Whereas the Orange were supported in their title run by outstanding efforts from the entire team, including seniors Dan DiPietro, Nick Donatelli, Kevin Dougherty, Sean Lindsay, Brian Nee, and Alex Zink;

Whereas the Orange men's lacrosse head coach John Desko, a former All-American Defenseman and a member of the Orange lacrosse community since 1976, has led the Orange men's lacrosse team to 3 NCAA Division I titles since 1999;

Whereas the outstanding Orange men's lacrosse assistant coaches Roy Simmons III, Kevin Donahue, and Ryan Powell complement the strong leadership of head coach John Desko and deserve enormous credit for continuing the tradition of excellence in lacrosse at Syracuse University; and

Whereas the students, alumni, and staff of Syracuse University and the fans of Syracuse lacrosse should be congratulated for their longstanding commitment to and pride in the Orange men's lacrosse team: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Syracuse University Orange men's lacrosse team for winning the 2004 NCAA Division I men's lacrosse National Championship;

(2) recognizes the achievements of all of the team's players, coaches, and support staff, and invites them to the United States Capitol Building to be honored; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to make available an enrolled copy of this resolution to Syracuse University for appropriate display.

CONGRATULATING THE LE MOYNE COLLEGE DOLPHINS MEN'S LACROSSE TEAM

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 377, introduced earlier today by Senator CLINTON.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A Senate resolution (S. Res. 377) congratulating the Le Moyne College Dolphins men's lacrosse team on winning the 2004 NCAA Division II men's lacrosse National Championship.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to the measure be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 377) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 377

Whereas on May 30, 2004, the Le Moyne College Dolphins men's lacrosse team won the National Collegiate Athletic Association (''NCAA'') Division II National Championship;

Whereas the Le Moyne College men's lacrosse team defeated Limestone College 11 to 10 in double overtime, with a game winning goal by junior attackman Brandon Spillett;

Whereas the NCAA Division II men's lacrosse title is the first National Championship won by any Le Moyne College athletic program in the history of the college;

Whereas Brandon Spillett scored 7 goals in the National Championship game and was named Most Outstanding Player in the NCAA Division II men's lacrosse championship game;

Whereas Dan Sheehan, head coach of the Le Moyne College men's lacrosse team, has been named Northeast 10 Conference Coach of the Year for the fourth consecutive season;

Whereas Coach Dan Sheehan, assisted by Brian Datellas, Kevin Michaud, and Bradley Carr, was the first head coach in the history of Le Moyne College lacrosse to earn a berth in the NCAA Division II men's lacrosse tournament;

Whereas the Dolphins were supported in their title run by outstanding efforts from the entire team, including seniors Travis Morgia, Corey Sullivan, Adam Carne, Rob Trowbridge, Pat Hooks, Chris Geng, Joel Dorchester, Justin Wnuk, and Dan Holdridge; and

Whereas the students, staff, alumni and friends of the Le Moyne College men's lacrosse team deserve much credit for their long-time dedication and loyalty to the building of a legacy for the Le Moyne Dolphins men's lacrosse team. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Le Moyne College men's lacrosse team for winning the 2004 NCAA Division II National Championship;

(2) recognizes the achievements of the players, coaches, and support staff of the team and invites them to the United States Capitol Building to be honored; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to make available an enrolled copy of this resolution to Le Moyne College for appropriate display.

NATIONAL PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG DAY

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 378, which was submitted earlier today by Senator CORNYN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A Senate resolution (S. Res. 378) designating June 14, 2004, as ''National Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag Day.''

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate will approve S. Res. 378, designating today—June 14, 2004—as the National Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag Day.

The resolution, which I introduced earlier today, is cosponsored by several of my fellow Judiciary Committee members—Senators FEINSTEIN, CRAIG, GRASSLEY, CHAMBLISS, GRAHAM of South Carolina, and DEWINE. I thank them.

For Americans across the land, today is a special day.

First of all, today is Flag Day. This morning, I was honored to attend a Flag Day commemoration event at VFW Post 2494, located in the city of Grand Prairie in my beloved home State of Texas. Flag Day is the anniversary of the Flag Resolution of 1777. It was officially established in a proclamation by President Woodrow Wilson on May 30, 1916, and on August 3, 1949, President Harry S. Truman signed an act of Congress designating June 14 of each year as National Flag Day.

I look forward to Flag Day every year, because—as today's resolution notes—Flag Day gives Americans across the land the opportunity to remember and reaffirm that the United States flag is a unique symbol of the United States and its ideals. Millions of Americans instinctively look to the United States flag with reverence, in times of national crisis and triumph alike. No other American symbol has been as universally honored as the United States flag. The United States flag has always played a unique role in honoring the men and women of the Armed Forces who have died in defense of the United States. To the countless families of loved ones who have died in defense of the United States, the United States flag is a treasured possession and a poignant memory of their loss.

But today is also special for another reason. As the resolution also notes, today is the 50th anniversary of the modern version of the Pledge of Allegiance. The pledge has come under attack in recent years, however. Two years ago, a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, the Federal court of appeals based in San Francisco, ruled in the case of Newdow v. United States Congress, 328 F.3d 466 (9th Cir. 2002), that the establishment clause of the first amendment of the Constitution forbids public school teachers from leading willing students in the voluntary recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance, simply because the pledge confirms that our Nation was founded ''under God.''

Most Americans were alarmed by the decision, and rightly so. In response, a majority of the Senate subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights and Property Rights filed the first amicus brief in the U.S. Supreme Court defending the pledge on the merits. The Senate legal counsel also filed a brief defending the pledge on behalf of the entire U.S. Senate. Clearly, members of both parties reject the views of the Ninth Circuit, the ACLU, and Americans United for the Separation of Church and State, and instead believe in the constitutionality of the Pledge of Allegiance.

Just last week, the subcommittee convened a hearing, entitled ''Beyond the Pledge of Allegiance: Hostility to Religious Expression in the Public Square.'' At that hearing, scholars testified that our courts have become so hostile to democracy and to religious expression that they object even to patriotic references to God, such as those contained in the pledge.

Let us be clear: There is nothing unconstitutional about pledging allegiance to the flag. And thankfully, the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the Ninth Circuit decision in the Newdow case just this morning.

The Court did so, however, solely on procedural grounds—leaving for another day a determination by the Supreme Court as to whether it agrees with the Ninth Circuit's decision striking down the Pledge as unconstitutional.

I am glad to see that at least three members of the Supreme Court—Chief Justice Rehnquist, Justice O'Connor, and Justice Thomas—specifically acknowledged the constitutionality of the pledge in their opinions this morning. Their expressions follow a long line of statements in previous Supreme Court decisions supporting the Pledge. See, e.g., *Engel* v. *Vitale*, 370 U.S. 421, 440 n.5 (1962) (Douglas, J., concurring) (''The Pledge of Allegiance . . . in no way run[s] contrary to the First Amendment but recognize[s] only the guidance of God in our national affairs.'') (quotations and citations omitted); *Sch. Dist. of Abington v. Schempp*, 374 U.S. 203, 304 (1963) (Brennan, J., concurring) (''The reference to divinity in the revised pledge of allegiance . . . may merely recognize the historical fact that our Nation was believed to have been founded 'under God.' Thus reciting the pledge may be no more of a religious exercise than the reading aloud of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, which contains an allusion to the same historical fact.''); *Lynch* v. *Donelly*, 465 U.S. 668, 676 (1984) (''There is an unbroken history of official acknowledgment by all three branches of government of the role of religion in American life from at least 1789 . . . [E]xamples of reference to our religious heritage are found . . . in the language 'One Nation under God,' as part of the Pledge of Allegiance to the American flag. That pledge is recited by many thousands of public school children—and adults—every year.''); *Wallace* v. *Jaffree*, 472 U.S. 38, 78 n.5 (1985) (O'Connor, J., concurring) (''In my view, the words 'under God' in the Pledge . . . serve as an acknowledgment of religion with 'the legitimate secular purposes of solemnizing public occasions, [and] expressing confidence in the future.' ''); *County of Allegheny* v. *ACLU*, 492 U.S. 573, 602–3 (1989) (''Our previous opinions have considered in dicta the motto and the pledge, characterizing them as consistent with the proposition that government may not communicate an endorsement of religious belief.''); see also *Sherman* v. *Community Consolidated*